

The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 75

號五十七百二十八第

日八初月五周年年十精光

SHIPPING.

INTIMATIONS.

ARRIVALS.

June 27, NARLES, British steamer, 1,473; James Thom, Sydney 2nd June, Port Darwin 16th; Coal and General—RUSSELL & Co.

June 27, ANTON, German str., 305; Schröder, Hohew 26th June, General—WILHELM & Co.

June 28, CRUSADER, British str., 647; Rowin, Chester 22d June, General—ARNHOLD, KARLSFELD & Co.

June 29, KWANTUNG, British steamer, 800 M.; Young, Foochow 24th June, Amoy 25th; to Swatow 27th; General—DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.

June 29, NINGPO, British steamer, 797; R. Cawson, Shanghai 25th June, General—SIEKSSEN & Co.

June 29, EUPHRATES, British steamer, 1,200; J. Mitchell, London 6th June, and Singapore 22d June, General—RUSSELL & Co.

June 29, HAIKING-CHING Chinese g-t, from Canton 23d June.

June 29, FOONKEE, British steamer, 990; Hugh Captain, 29th June, General—JARDINE, MATTHEWS & Co.

June 29, YENHSI, Chinese steamer, 754; Bowell, Canton 29th June, General—C. M. S. N. Co.

June 29, ZABINA, British steamer, 675; Talbot, Manila 26th June, General—RUSSELL & Co.

June 29, PING-ON, British steamer, 574; A. A. McCaslin, Pakho 26th June, and Hoochow 27th, General—RUSSELL & Co.

June 29, ELMER, British bark, 499; W. Anthony, Haiphong 13th June; Ballast—CAPTAIN.

June 29, MARIE LOUISE, German bark, 815; N. F. Bohm, Holo 1st June; Ballast—MELCHIOR & Co.

June 29, DEVONSHIRE, British steamer, Purvis, Antwerp, and Singapore 22d June, General—RUSSELL & Co.

• CLEARANCES.
AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE
28th JUNE.
None

DEPARTURES.

June 28, ANTON, British str., for Singapore.

June 28, TIRANIA, Austro-Hungarian str., for Singapore.

June 28, HATEIRON, British str., for Saigon.

June 28, VOLGA, French str., for Yokohama.

June 28, IRAQADDY, French str., for Shanghai.

June 29, GALLEY OF LODE, British steamer, for Nagasaki.

June 29, PEKING, British str., for Shanghai.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

For Anton str., from Hoochow—60 Chinese.

For Nantes, etc., from Sydney—Mr. and Mrs. John P. Price, and Miss Bellamy.

Miss Bellamy, child, and wife—2 Europeans, and 61 Chinese, etc.

For Keemeng str., from East Coast—Mr. Wright, and 10 Chinese.

For Euphrates str., from London, &c.—20 Chinese.

For Ningpo, etc., from Shanghai—Mr. Soals, one European, and 19 Chinese.

For Victoria, etc., from Ilobo—Mrs. Bosler and children, for Hamburg.

For Victoria, etc., from France—2 Chinese.

For Zaria, str., from Madras—Mr. Clark, 6 Europeans and 14 Chinese.

REPORT.

The British steamer *Cruizer* reports left Chefoo on the 22d inst., and bad fine weather throughout.

The German steamer *Asteria* reports left Hoochow on the 26th inst., and had light winds with heavy rain first part of passage; latter part light breeze with heavy Easterly swell.

The British steamer *Euphrates* reports left London on the 6th May, and Singapore the 22nd inst., and had strong S.W. winds to 12 N.E. chance to port light variable winds and fine weather.

The British steamer *Aberdeenshire* reports left Hoochow on the 26th inst., and Shantung Whampoa, 25th, and had S.E. gale to heavy rain; thence fine weather and Northerly wind till arrival.

The British steamer *Zafiro* reports left Manila on the 23rd inst., and experienced a succession of heavy gales with variable rain squalls from S.W. to N.W. 20th to 24th, with a high pressure east at times. From 115 E. to port moderate weather.

The British steamer *Fingal* reports left Pekin on the 26th inst., and call at Hoochow to land passengers and left again; fair and clear weather; from Hainan Head light variable winds and clear weather with heavy Easterly swell to port.

The British steamer *Kangaroo* reports from Foochow to Amoy N.E. with clear weather. From Amoy to Swatow similar weather. From Swatow to Hoochow light N.E. winds with heavy N.E. swell. Steamer in Swatow at time of leaving were *Kent* and *Polymer*.

The British steamer *Narcissus* left Sydney at 5 p.m., 2nd June, and called at the usual Queensland ports—Port Darwin, which was left at 4 p.m., 16th. Experienced fine weather till 22d, and then Marsden Straits, thence N.W.W. gale and high sea within a few hours of arrival.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT HONGKONG.
(Corrected to Date.)

Jupiter, Antwerp Jan. 9
Maeve, Cardiff Feb. 1
General Donville, Cardiff Feb. 20
Governor Tilney, Penarth Feb. 25
Jupiter, Cardiff Mar. 1
Governor Goodwin, Penarth Mar. 22
Cavendish, Cardiff Mar. 23
Papa, Hamburg Mar. 29
Alannah, Penarth April 1
Lindesope (s.), Cardiff April 4
Miles, Plymouth April 6
Ard (s.), Cardiff April 9
Marie, Cardiff April 10
South Africa, Cardiff April 23
Storm King, Penarth April 24
L. J. Morris, Cardiff April 24
Nan Shing, Shields April 26
Darlingham, London April 29
Hydra, Cardiff May 3
Marie, Cardiff May 5
Marie, Santos (s.), Cardiff May 6
Joe Barber, Cardiff May 6
P. M. Blamey, Penarth May 11
C. G. Savage, Middleborough May 11
Northland, Middleborough May 15

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

We have this day OPENED a Branch of our firm of C. H. EMULPO (COREA) in which branch Mr. CARL ANDREAS WOLTER has been admitted a Partner from this date.

T. H. TRIPPE Agent, Hongkong, 27th June, 1884. [1220]

NOTICE.

The Undersigned relies from the firm of Messrs. W. B. SPATT & Co., and have resumed the business of ECA DA SILVA & Co. in this Colony.

Temporary Office and Auction Rooms, at No. 19, Hollywood Road, Tsimshatsui.

A. A. ECA DA SILVA, Agent, Hongkong, 27th May, 1884. [1221]

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned relieves from the firm of

Mr. GENTLEMAN having WEST RIVER

CHARTE Sheets Nos. 1 and 2 will much oblige by communicating with

INQUIRIES.

Care of Office of this Journal, Hongkong, 27th May, 1884. [1222]

BANKS.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$5,000,000.

INSTALLMENT RECEIVED \$2,074,744.73.

RESERVED FUND \$2,500,000.

DEVALUATION OF PRE-
MIUM RECEIVED \$1,563,361.66.

NEW SHARES \$4,069,361.66.

COURT OF DIRECTORS—

Chairman—A. P. McLOWEN, Esq.

Deputy Chairman—H. F. D. SASSEON

Esq., Vice-Chairman, Esq.

A. Gilroy, Esq., Vice-Chairman, Esq.

W. H. Forbes, Esq., Vice-Chairman, Esq.

Hon. W. Kewell, Esq., Vice-Chairman, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER—

Hongkong—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

Manager—

Shanghai—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Account at the rate of

2 per cent. per Annun. on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits—

For 3 months 3 per cent. per Annun.

For 6 months 4 per cent. per Annun.

For 1 year 5 per cent. per Annun.

Local Bank Deposits—

For 3 months 3 per cent. per Annun.

For 6 months 4 per cent. per Annun.

For 1 year 5 per cent. per Annun.

Creditors granted on approved Securities, and

every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Letters of Credit—

For 3 months 3 per cent. per Annun.

For 6 months 4 per cent. per Annun.

For 1 year 5 per cent. per Annun.

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For 3 months 3 per cent. per Annun.

For 6 months 4 per cent. per Annun.

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For 1 year 5 per cent. per Annun.

Letters of Credit—

For 3 months 3 per cent. per Annun.

FACTS.

THE WATCHERS.
One had led his lord astray,
And Cain had killed his brother,
The stars and flowers, the poets say,
Agreed with one another.

To cheat the cunning temptor's art
And teach the race its duty,
By keeping on his wicked heart
Their eyes of light and beauty.

"A million sleepless lids," they say,
"Will he at least a warning?"

And so the flower would watch by day,
The stars from eve to morning.

On hill and prairie, field and lawn,
Their drowsy eyes upturning,

The flowers still watch from reddening dawn

Till western skies are burning.

A fast hour of daylight tells

A tale of shame so crushing

That some turn white as sun-blanch'd dools

And some are always blushing!

But when the patient stars look down

On all their light discoveries—

The traitor's smile, the impudent's frown.

The lips to shut their sadning eyes,

And in the vain endeavour

We see them, twinkling in the skies,

And so they think forever.

OLIVER WENDELL HOMER.

TURQUOISES.

How many of the people who wear turquoise rings, or have paper-knives and melon-bottles or daggers inlaid with these pretty stones, have any idea what they come from or how they are procured, or what is the mode of procuring them? All these questions, and several others connected with the turquoise, are answered in the special report lately sent to the Foreign Office by Mr. Thompson, and based upon the information supplied by General Sandner, of the Persian Army, the late Director of the Mines in Khorasan.

There is in the province of Nisipur, in Persia, a picturesque valley, forming part of the village district of Bar-i-Muluk, and containing a population of about 1,000 souls, inhabiting an area of 40 square miles. The middle of the valley is occupied by the channel of a torrent rapidly containing any water, which runs southward till it crosses by the "Bridge of Silk," formerly famous for the attacks constantly made by predatory Turanians upon the rich caravans passing over it. On the north this valley is shut in by the range commonly called the Turquoise Mountains, composed of numerous limestone and sandstone beds of gypsum and rock salt. The stratified rocks forming the range in question are broken through by porphyry, greenstone, and metamorphosed limestone and sandstones, and they rise to a height of over 6,500 feet above sea level. The turquoises for which the range gets its name form veins in the metamorphosed strata, which have lost partly their original stratification, and contain minute pieces of fine silk. They are, however, only found between the levels of 4,800 feet, and 5,800 feet, above the sea. Post and physician might unite in singing the praises of this happy valley and its surrounding bulwarks. The climate is described as "very sublunar," and some years ago, when most parts of the province were ravaged by the plague, as well as in 1882, when there was an epidemic of diphtheria in the neighbourhood, at Muluk village remained exceptionally free from sickness. This immunity is supposed to have been due to the strong west wind which blows almost continually through the valley, and to the equable temperature. Wheat, barley, and mulberry trees grow on the mountains to a height of over 5,000 feet, and asafetida and fig trees to a height of 6,000 feet. The inhabitants might, therefore, if they had a mind to, devote themselves profitably to agricultural pursuits. Such clothe-hopping occupations have, however, so much charm for them as the Arcadian rustics or the shepherds of the Idaean hills. A few families own themselves with the rearing of silkworms, and poppies have been cultivated in mapathetic manner. But the one industry which does not have favour with the people is that connected with the trade in turquoises. Great and small, old and young, men and women, are all exclusively engaged either in the obtaining, cutting, or selling of these stones, and they live from hand to mouth, as it were, upon the speculative value of the mines. A good stone is occasionally found, and money obtained by its sale is spent at once. It is common to see men who gain 150 tomans (or about £27) a year, but pay a tax of 60 tomans paid to the government, in wants of the common requisites of life. Larger profits are realized from time to time; but it is very rare to find a villager possessing any property worth speaking of. The money earned or gained is quickly spent in indulgence, and an energy of character is destroyed by the habit of opium smoking, which prevails largely among men, and to some extent among the women also.

Turquoises are divided by the Chinese into three classes. First, the *esquisse*, or ring stones, which are of good and fast colour and favourable shape. No two of these stones seem to be alike in shape, quality, or even colour. A stone two-thirds of an inch in length, two-fifths of an inch in width, and about half an inch in thickness, our *Pakian* stone, was valued at Meshed at £300; while another of about the same size and shape, and cut, was valued at only £30. The true colour is a deep sky blue; but this is comparatively seldom to be found without blemish of any of the larger stones. When it is cut with a small speck of lighter colour, hardly perceptible to the eye of an amateur, or when it degenerates in places into almost unappreciable tinge of green, the value of the whole stone is considerably depressed. Then, just as the pearl should possess "lustre," and the diamond be of a cool "water," so the turquoise, even if it has a pale colour, is not complete without the "tint" or indefinable tint of brilliancy. The stones which are of a darker blue, more approaching to indigo, are called by the natives "tint" or bitter, and are less valuable proportion as the shade is further removed from pure cobalt. The second class or kind of turquoises is called "barbarous," and is divided into four qualities, the best of which is worth about £90 a pound, while the worse, sells for only about as many shillings. Small-cut turquoises of the third quality of the barbarous class can be bought at Meshed for about half-a-crore a thousand, and many of these are sent to Europe and sold in cheap rings. The third class is called *Arabi*, because the stones included in it have, or *ba*, no market in Persia, and could only be sold to Arab pilgrims going to Mecca. They are, however, now much used in Europe for purposes of inlaying on brooches, belts, buckles, amulets, and the like. The worst effect of the turquoise, and that which it is first most difficult to discover, is its propensity to fade. More than half the stones which appear excellent when first cut, go to a dirty green with white and greenish, or a pale and whitish hue. Those stones which were found about two years ago in a new mine seemed to have a faint-coloured and was as big as a walnut. It was presented to the Shah; but after it had been two days with his Majesty, it became green and whitish, and was found to be worth nothing.

The turquoises of the Hudson Valley are found either in veins or diggings. There are about a hundred veins having names of their own, and about 100 having no name; but the oldest and best is the Abduruzzag, of which the mouth is at a height of 5,000 ft. Many of the mines are dangerous owing to the crumbling nature of the soil, and the way in which the rock has been honeycombed by old workings. About 180 miners work at the mines, chiefly the aborigines, men, and 70 more—mostly women and children or old men—work at the "diggings" among the debris lying round the mouth of old shafts. The work at the mines is certain, though laborious; a miner never returns empty-handed. At the diggings, on the other hand, it is all speculative work; a man toils for weeks and not finds a single good stone. But even when a good stone is found, the finding seldom knows its value, as it is impossible to judge fairly of it till it has been cut and kept for some time. Thus the £300 Mashed turquoise, of which the villagers at once talk, was bought from the finder by a local dealer for £3, and the latter sold it at Meshed for £30. After it had been cut its value began to be known, and the second purchaser got £3,400 for it. The dealer to whom it sold it made in his turn £260 out of his venture, having eventually sold the stone in Paris for £30.

Globe.

PHOTOGRAPHS IN NATURAL COLOURS.

A photographic artist is said to have invented a method of taking photographs which retain all the colours of the scene reflected on the lens. Similar discoveries have previously been announced from Germany and in England. It was said some years ago that a photographer in Dorchester had the secret, and was easily able to sell for a sum well executed coloured photographic copies of pictures. It was understood, however, that there was some after process—which probably meant that the copies, when taken in the ordinary way, were simply painted by hand in a way which is not at all extraordinary. It is difficult to understand how any other result could be obtained. A photograph is principally a detailed picture, which should preserve the green of the sky, the hue of the flowers, and the blue of the sky, together with the hints of dress and such-like matters, seems incredible. So many things which have seemed incredible nevertheless come to pass; there are so many things in heaven and earth that have been dreamed of in no man's philosophy that it would be rashly rash to deny the possibility of what the artistes, photographer or claims. It is to be feared, however, that on investigation the Frenchman will prove to be no nearer the mark than his German and English predecessors in the attempt to draw a secret which would revolutionise not only photography, but pictorial art altogether.

THE LARGEST CHINA VASE IN THE WORLD.

The firm of W. Brownfield and Sons, of Cobridge, near Hanley, have just achieved a triumph in the ceramic art by the successful production of the largest chin vase ever made in this or any other country, and which during the present week has been on view at the works prior to its being exhibited in the forthcoming International Exhibition at the Crystal Palace. The vase is most elaborate and artistic in design, and complete in every detail, representing the globe and the four seasons—spring, summer, autumn, and winter. It stands 11 ft. high, and its diameter, including the ornamental figures, is 6 ft. 3 in., its weight being over a ton. Rising from the square plinth, elegantly ornamented, is the pedestal, which consists of a highly artistic figure comprising no less than sixty cups and saucers, placed in various positions, and engaged in various rural pursuits, and above this a series of lions—three of which are the body of the vase rests. From these ornamental supports, placed at equal distance, extend half-way up the globe, and there terminate in brackets, upon which rest the figures typical of the seasons. Surmounting the whole is a magnificently executed model of Ceres, typical of fulness and plenty.

The description of the vase is as follows:

The APPENDIX consists of four French Pages

of the APPENDIX, to which reference is constantly required by residents and those having commercial or political relations with China, Japan, or any of the countries embraced within the scope of the CHINESE and DIRECTORIES.

The Contents of the Appendix are too many to enumerate in an Advertisment, but postpone to a separate article.

TREATIES WITH CHINA.—1858—

Great Britain, 1858—

France, 1858—

and all others not abrogated.

France, Tianjin, 1851—

Convention, 1860—

United States, Tianjin, 1858—

Additional, 1859—

Peking, 1860—

Germany, Tianjin, 1861—

Lady Howwood, 1862—

Russia, various—

Spain, 1858—

Brazil, 1858—

Portugal, 1858—

TREATIES WITH JAPAN—

Great Britain, United States, Netherlands—

COREA—

TREATIES WITH KOREA—

TREATIES WITH SIAM—

TREATIES WITH ANAM—

TREATIES WITH CAMBODIA—

CUSTOMS TARIFFS—

Chinese—

Japanese—

Siamese—

LEGAL ORDERS in Council for Government of H.M. Subjects in China and Japan, 1858, 1871, 1872—

Code of Civil Procedure, Hongkong—

Admiralty Rules—

Foreign Jurisdiction Act—

Act of United States Congress Relating to Trade—

Regulations for the Consular Courts of United States in China—

Act of Court of Consuls at Shanghai—

Chinese Passenger Act—

Trade Regulations—

China—

Japan—

Customs Seizure, China—

Customs and Harbor Regulations for the different ports of China, Philippines, Siam, &c.—

Prize Regulations—

Charter of the Colony—

Role of Legislative Council—

&c., &c., &c.—

The Treaties between United States and Corea, France and Anam, and several other Countries that have not appeared in previous issues—

Contents of the Consular Courts at Shanghai—

Chinese Passenger Act—

Trade Regulations—

China—

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Customs Seizure, China—

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